

PREPARES FOR WAR; AUSTRIA JOINS GERMANY IN U-BOAT PLAN

Continued from Page One

will aid in the defense, such as more stringent neutrality laws, empowering the taking over of private plants for shipbuilding construction and the like, and all such legislation which, in the opinion of the President and his advisers, is necessary to place the nation in readiness for any emergency which may arise.

Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, introduced a resolution emphatically endorsing the President's action in breaking diplomatic relations with Germany.

Under the rules the resolution went over until tomorrow morning, at the request of Senator Stone, after Senator Oliver had raised the question of the absence of a quorum.

Following is the resolution:

Whereas, The President has for the reason state din address delivered to the Congress in joint session of February 3, 1917, severed diplomatic relations with the Imperial German Government by the recall of the American Ambassador at Berlin and by handing his passports to the German Ambassador at Washington; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding this severance of diplomatic intercourse, the President has expressed his desire to avoid conflict with the Imperial Government; and

Whereas, The President declared in his said address that if, in his judgment, an occasion should arise for further action in the premises on the part of the Government of the United States he would submit the matter to Congress and ask the authority of Congress to use such measures as he might deem necessary for protection of American seamen and people in the pursuit of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the Senate, That the Senate approves the action taken by the President as set forth in his address delivered before the joint session of the Congress as stated above.

The Senate listened quietly to the reading of the resolution, and no debate ensued.

The White House was deluged with telegrams from all over the country commending the action of the President in breaking diplomatic relations. In many instances tenders of service were made by the writers, especially former officers of the army and navy and of the guard.

American manufacturers, also, were rising to the demands of the nation. From plants everywhere came assurances that they were at the service of the country in the present emergency.

All of the resources of the Red Cross are being mobilized. State organizations have been directed to be ready for any call that may be put upon them.

The President made an unexpected visit to the State, War and Navy Departments, calling at 12:20 p. m. today. He left his office in the White House and hurried to the Navy Department to the office of Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

"I am very glad to see you, Mr. Ford," said the President, halting in the street despite the bitter cold. He then went on to his conference with the Secretary of the Navy.

In addition to Secretary Daniels there were present at the conference Rear Admiral Benson, ranking officer of the navy and head of the Bureau of Naval Operations. It was understood that the topics under discussion included plans to increase the navy and to effect immediate action in the program of building already approved by Congress.

NAVY RAPIDLY WHIPPED INTO SHAPE

It is expected that the Navy Department will call back into service many of the retired officers and officers who have resigned. They will be detailed for service at navy yards and for other shore duty, thus releasing for service on ship board officers now held down by routine duty.

No information about naval matters was forthcoming. The naval censorship was working with clock-like precision and the majority of the newspaper correspondents in the capital were working in unison with the department to keep secret the movements of vessels. It is sufficient to say that both on the Atlantic and the Pacific the fleets are ready and the spirit of the men never was better.

It is understood that at the conference arranged by the President and Secretary Daniels it was decided that it would be unwise to convey American liners at present. The President still hopes that Germany will realize the seriousness with which the American people have approached the present situation and will respect the rights of the United States.

The attention of the United States Government now centers upon neutral nations of the world.

The President has indicated that his move in breaking relations with Germany was designed to lead neutral countries in a great moral effort—backed by arms if necessary—to enforce peace.

The President has formally requested full and immediate reports from American representatives in the neutral capitals on the reception of his suggestion as to similar action.

Owing to the fact that this Government had always stood out for individual or parallel action instead of joint action, there are unofficial indications that many of the countries now will decline to enter a parallel effort to force Germany into modifying her submarine war.

The ruling classes of Spain and Sweden are generally understood to be pro-German, while the other Scandinavian countries lean the other way. Holland, it is believed by authorities here, will stay out of the struggle entirely, owing to the fact that Germany has made exceptional concessions to her, doubtless influenced by the presence of a Dutch army of 400,000 on her border, twenty miles from the Esen munitions works.

HOLLAND MAY YET BE INVOLVED

While a majority of officials hold this belief, there are still others, however, who are not so sure Holland will be able to keep out. These officials pointed to the fact that Germany also has large forces grouped on the Dutch frontier. But even these officials say they believe that if Holland does change her present status it probably will be actually to enter the war and not merely to sever relations as the President calls on neutral nations to do.

Switzerland being an interior nation is not directly affected by the new German warfare. Hence the greatest significance will be attached to the attitude of the South American countries, as their decision may prove to be an influence of great weight on Spain and the Scandinavian countries.

South American newspapers and some South American diplomats here have indicated that President Wilson is perhaps now too late in changing his former course of strictly isolated action.

Despite the efforts of President Wilson to change Germany's plans by moral force, there is a strong belief that she will not alter. And this view had strong backing when dispatches from Berlin showed that close Berlin observers would be surprised if Germany modified her warfare now.

BERNSTORFF GETTING READY TO LEAVE

Count von Bernstorff remained quietly at the German Embassy, awaiting the completion of arrangements for his transfer home. The Entente Powers will grant safe conduct, officials say. But with the holding up of all Dutch and Norwegian merchant travel from the United States, the task of procuring a ship on which to send the Ambassador and his suite home is a difficult one. The State Department now has the matter before it, and a definite announcement of plans is expected shortly.

Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, newly arrived Austrian Ambassador, remained in strictest seclusion at the Embassy.

"He is only a private citizen until he presents his credentials to the President," explained Baron Zwiedinek, the Charge d'Affaires, when told of the growing possibility that the United States might break with Austria-Hungary. "Accordingly he will have no comment to make."

It was considered significant that a strong police guard was thrown about the Austrian Embassy today for the first time. It was also learned the servants of the Embassy who live outside and have been in the habit of paying their board for a full month in advance, have paid but two weeks this time, so strong is the feeling that the days of the Embassy are numbered.

WAR SECRETARY VISITS THE CAPITOL

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker went to the Capitol and conferred with the members of the House Appropriations Committee regarding army appropriations. He found a disposition to meet the views of the Administration on every hand. The naval appropriation bill, now under debate in the House, will be amended to strengthen the hands of the Secretary of the Navy and to allow him to take every step necessary to insure proper preparedness including the taking over of any ship yard, ammunition plant or the like.

Secretary of State Lansing said at his regular conference with the newspaper men that he has received no word from Ambassador Gerard. He also stated that he had no word from Ambassador Penfield today. The note defining the Austrian position was received on Saturday and was translated yesterday. Lansing said that the estimates regarding the number of Americans

out of the country and home is being handled by the department through its representatives in Switzerland and Holland.

The State Department, the Secretary said, has received no supplementary communication whatever from Germany.

GERARD IS OFFICIALLY INFORMED OF BREAK; AMERICANS TO LEAVE

By CARL W. ACKERMAN

BERLIN, Feb. 5.

American Ambassador Gerard received the United States Government's formal cablegram withdrawing him from Berlin at 10 o'clock Sunday night.

He expected to deliver the American Government's statement to Foreign Secretary Zimmermann at 11 o'clock Monday morning.

Every American in Berlin is preparing for war between the United States and Germany.

News of the break in diplomatic relations was first printed in an extra issued yesterday by the Berliner Zeitung Am Mittag.

The report spread like wildfire through Berlin. Americans telephoned the grave news to each other and called up the American Embassy for further information.

To observers here any drawing back by Germany from her announcement of unlimited submarine warfare would be the greatest surprise of the war.

Germany has now mobilized every ounce of her energy for the expected and decisive campaigns.

With new troops constantly going to the front, with Zeppelins flying over the city, with daily reports of submarine successes and the news of successful throwing off of Entente attacks on all fronts, the public is steered to further sacrifices.

The feeling here is that Germany is a gigantic powder magazine preparing for an explosion in a military sense—and that this explosion will shake the universe.

The American Embassy was a picture of gloom. Secretary Joseph C. Grew, Commander Gherardi, naval attaché, and other secretaries and employees paced the corridors nervously. Official word was anxiously awaited. The brief word issued in newspaper extras was read and reread.

Outside, on the streets and in the suburbs, the newspaper extras sold furiously. Announcement officially of the break was calmly awaited by the American colony, however.

The question everybody in Berlin asked was how American officials, correspondents, Red Cross doctors and citizens will reach America—with all European liners stopped.

The present indication is that hundreds of Americans will be stranded. Neutral ship lines are refusing to book any passages. A great number of Americans, who had arranged to sail during February and March, were notified that their sailings had been canceled.

But the exodus of these Americans from Germany had already begun. It started in the middle of last week.

With all Scandinavian and Dutch liners stopped, Spain appears to be the only open route. On Saturday the Ambassador received a telegram from the American Embassy in Madrid notifying him what liners were scheduled from there.

One suggestion that was circulated in Berlin was that Washington arrange for a Norwegian ship to bring Americans from Bergen, Norway, to New York, and, returning, to bear back from American Ambassador Bernstorff, his staff and German Consuls.

Newspapers have been pointing out daily since announcement of Germany's new policy that the small European neutrals—Denmark, Holland and Scandinavia—are not expected to oppose the submarines because of fear.

No comment from American newspapers has yet been printed. Discussing the general situation created by the submarine order, the Local Anzeiger declared editorially:

The public should be satisfied with one warm room and not expect the whole apartment. The public is warned that it must not only sacrifice more, but must expect even more discomfort by the prolongation of the war, if the public wants to help win.

The reference to the "warm room" was particularly apt today, since Berlin is now in the grip of the most severe blizzard in years. There has been great suffering. However, no deaths have yet been reported.

BRAZIL MAY CUT RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, REPORTS SAY

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A meeting between the President of Brazil, Dr. Wenceslau Braz, and the Brazilian Foreign Minister, at which the terms of a protest by the Brazilian Government to Germany to have been drafted, is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Rio Janeiro.

The correspondent says that information obtained from a trustworthy source confirms the opinion that the Brazilian Government is convinced the time has come to abandon the attitude of an impartial spectator, if the measures indicated in the German note should inflict direct harm on vital interests of Brazil. The Government is of the opinion, he says, that if the United States enters the conflict the only logical course for South American nations will be to attempt to establish general uniformity of continental policy.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 5.—The Foreign Minister, Dr. Lauro Muller, has been in conference during the last twenty-four hours with President Wenceslau Braz and with members of the diplomatic corps. He is also in constant communication with the Brazilian Embassy at Washington. The Brazilian reply to the German note regarding naval warfare probably will be made known tomorrow. There is reason to believe that the attitude maintained by Brazil up to the present time will undergo a change as a result of recent developments.

In this city the break in relations between the United States and Germany created a deep impression, and the action of the American Government was approved enthusiastically. The League of the Allies adopted a resolution urging the President of Brazil to put an end to the "criminal neutrality which shames us before the world, and injures us economically and financially, while causing us to be suspected by the Allies as passive accomplices of the German Government."

Medeiros de Albuquerque, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in commenting in his newspaper on the current opinion that Brazil will follow the present policy of the United States, expresses regret that Brazil has missed the opportunity to take the action which the dignity of her traditions commanded her to do long ago; namely, to take her position on the side of the Allies.

"With the force of such a policy," he continued, "we should have gained economic advantages, for we would have found ourselves bonded up with most of the most powerful of the greatest nations in the world. But against this noble aspiration of the Brazilian people, cowardice on the one hand and the activities of Germanism on the other, baffling Brazil, has reduced us to the unfortunate situation in which we find ourselves today."

Deputy Gonzalez says in the newspaper O'Paiz: "Under international law the declaration of Germany is equivalent to a declaration of war against Brazil, and the Government should hand their passports to the German Minister and the German Consul."

The Journal do Commercio asserts that the German note is a presumptuous act of folly, which the entire world understands to be a signal of despair. It continues: "This plan of ruthless piracy which the German note announces would mean summary suppression of all neutral rights. It is an unjustifiable attack on the sovereignty of all nations which thus far have not become involved in the war. The great republic of the North, which is affected most directly, fortunately realizes that it is no longer possible to sit idle. The rupture of relations is disquieting news, but it is also consoling, because it signifies energetic reaction against these conditions."

"All American nations form a social and moral unit. Pan-Americanism would be a vain phrase if it were not associated in singleness of thought with the idea of defense against a common menace. We do not doubt that Brazil will take action."

The Correo de Manha says that in future the position of Brazil will be even more critical, because "the whirlwind which now is destroying civilization tends more and more to draw neutral Powers into its path. So long as the Germans were conducting their blockade under the previous conditions," it continues, "neutral Powers could maintain an attitude of waiting, but now that the attack has become general, President Wilson has done well to take decisive action. As for us, we should lend the moral support of diplomatic action in accordance with the decision of Washington. The position of Brazil will not permit us actually to enter a war unless some provocation renders it inevitable, but our Government could not neglect preparatory military measures."

The Brazon says: "The noble action of the North American people is worthy of a nation which knows how to compel respect of its rights. We should at once condone the German steamships in Brazilian ports."

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 5.—La Prensa says: "The rupture between the United States and Germany will have an enormous moral effect, particularly in view of the moral prestige of the United States. The step taken by the Washington Government will compel other countries to emerge from the conditions of relative tranquillity in which they have been living."

La Argentina says: "The attitude of Germany made the rupture inevitable. Neither the pacific desires of President Wilson nor the good sense of the American people were to be harmonized with this insolent German declaration."

La Vanguardia says: "The breaking of relations does honor to the Government of the United States. It now becomes necessary for all neutral States to compel the Central Powers to respect the rights of man."

LATIN-AMERICAN PEOPLES WITH WILSON; RULING CLASSES BALK

By CHARLES P. STEWART

Special Cable Service of the United Press and Evening Ledger.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 5.—President Wilson is most likely to receive much South American support in his suggestion for joint neutral action—if editorial comment is any standard by which to judge. In Argentina it is necessary to differentiate between the lower and the upper class opinion as to America's step. It is noticeable that the former class—the most numerous—is pro-United States because it is pro-peace in most things, and because the policies of the nation. And it is noticeable toward the United States.

The same situation exists in other South American Republics. An editorial in La Nacion today is typical of the preponderating opinion of South American newspapers. It epitomized the statement of former Foreign Minister Muratoro expressing hope that the United States "will be wise enough to avoid war," implying that she can avoid hostilities if she wishes.

The editorial was likewise typical in its intimation that the United States is responsible for the present situation, owing to its alleged attempt to monopolize the credit and prestige of peace making. In assurance with this attempt the United States was charged with creating the conditions of neutrality with the war, and to the formation of which the United States at first pledged its aid.

NEW YORK STRENGTHENS GUARDS ABOUT PIERS AND BRIDGES

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Increased the apprehension of official New York, and naval militia guards on bridges,

about public buildings and on the water front were increased today.

Tugs carrying officers and details up and down the streams increased their vigilance and proceeded more slowly. Artillerymen manning guns planted at the bridgeheads began to exercise more caution.

It is the first time within the memory of the younger generation that New Yorkers have been challenged by armed soldiers along their own highways. Now they are told to move fast as they pass over the huge spans connecting Brooklyn and Manhattan Island. Loitering in Battery Park is also prohibited.

The driving snow today made approach to bridge piers easier and for that reason even greater precaution was taken than yesterday.

The naval militia, which was the first to be summoned during the Spanish-American war, is holding a rigid guard over all public property, the bridges and the water front. Blue-coated youths from the arsenals are patrolling these places. Any one who stops is asked to move on. Questions are met with a flash of bayonet and a little more suggestion. Street cars are kept moving.

Swedish parliamentary joint committee, composed of six members from each house, which considers war questions as they arise, will meet today to discuss the German blockade.

The Swedish Government has taken steps to request Germany to grant to Sweden the same privileges accorded the United States and Holland for a weekly steamship to England.

The State Industrial Commission met to consider the problem created by the blockade. Passenger traffic across Sweden has virtually come to a standstill.

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JAPAN SEES TEUTON SURRENDER IF AMERICA ENTERS WAR

TOKIO, Feb. 5.

America's participation in the war may force Germany's surrender to the Allies was the opinion voiced today by Count Okuma.

"America does not need to make any real fight before the Germans are defeated," the former Premier added.

To the Japanese public the announcement would immediately be as depressing to the Germans as encouraging to the Allies.

Americans in the Canadian regiments were busy handshaking and receiving compliments. There was gaiety everywhere.

America's backing is appreciated here—even though this far that support is only moral.

The report quoting Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador in Washington, as plaintively wondering how he would get home was provoking of much mirth.

BRITISH, IN WAR TRENCHES, CHEER AMERICA'S BREAK WITH GERMANY

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Feb. 5.—Everybody at the front believes war between America and Germany is certain.

As news of America's diplomatic break spread last night, a ripple of applause figuratively swept the entire army zone.

Every mess throughout the front buzzed with the news. The officers and men were pleased. The general opinion was that the moral effect of America's diplomatic break would immediately be as depressing to the Germans as encouraging to the Allies.

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SCHWAB ACCEPTS DANIELS'S PRICES; FORD OFFERS MUNITIONS AT COST

From a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—E. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Works, conferring with Secretary of the Navy Daniels today, offered the complete services of the Bethlehem works to the Government.

Mr. Grace said that the Government could order anything at once, regardless of the cost, to be made at the Bethlehem works, and the battle cruisers, without consideration of prices. In other words, Mr. Schwab is willing to abide by the prices fixed by the Government for the work which it may require to be done by the Bethlehem or the Union Iron Works or the Fore River

Shipbuilding Works and the allied firms devoted to shipbuilding.

Henry Ford, peace advocate, today offered Secretary Daniels the use of his big automobile factory at Detroit for Government munitions work, and agreed to operate it without profit to himself.

Ford told the Secretary that he would "I can without question and in the event of a declaration of war place our factory at the disposal of the United States Government. I will also contribute but my own time and work hard there ever before."

Fusey & Jones offered the facilities of their shipyard at Wilmington, Del., to the Government.

NORtheast HIGH SENIORS OBSERVE CLASS DAY Exercises Held This Afternoon at William Penn Auditorium—Commencement Tomorrow

The senior class of the Northeast High School held its class day exercises this afternoon in the auditorium of the William Penn High School for Girls, Thirteenth and Wallace streets.

Those who participated in the program were Herbert Beretta, president; John Silverman, historian; William Stoner Havertick, censor; Norman Class, poet, and Thomas J. Andrews, prophet. The honor men of the class were Alan H. Gamble, spoon man; Hubert Jerome McCormack, bowl man; Charles Raymond Galbraith, pipe man, and Robert Raymond Galbraith, cane man.

Henry Brachold, secretary of the school, was adviser of the class. Its officers were John Ronald Ott, president; Gouret, vice president; McCormack, secretary, and John Hess McComb, treasurer. The committee in charge of the class day exercises was composed of John H. Stuzheimer, chairman; John G. Zeller, Jr., and William Thomas Jebb.

Commencement exercises will take place tomorrow afternoon in the William Penn Auditorium.

RUSH WORK ON THE IDAHO Navy Department Urges Speed at Camden Shipyard

According to a dispatch from Washington, the Navy Department has requested the New York Shipbuilding Company to hasten completion of the battleship Idaho, at the company's yards in Camden.

Under normal conditions, the vessel would have been finished within eighteen months. It is explained, however, that the company could delay the fulfillment of private contracts in case of national necessity, so that the work on the Idaho could be done in less than that time. "This battleship, when completed, will be one of the largest in the American Navy."

Motormen and conductors have been warned that while crossing the bridges they must keep their car windows and doors closed and keep the power turned on. Automobiles are not with the same orders.

Underneath the structures searchlights swung on the piers and up and down the stream all night long, arc and drop light illuminated the bridges. Important-looking artillery pieces frowned grimly toward the river, where a constant vigil was kept by men aboard naval tugs. Tugs were warned not to approach closer than fifty feet to any of the piers, and barges were especially watched, lest one of them, laden with explosives, should bump into the masonry.

New Yorkers hurried and fought their way to work today with just as much brusqueness as usual. The usual jam of thousands poured into the office and store buildings at the usual time, so far as could be done in the face of a blizzard.

American flags flapped in the wind in the canyon of Broad and Wall streets, the financial district. Huge strips of the tricolored flag epidemic continued on uptown into the busy Fifth avenue and Broadway. More flags are flying in New York today than for years.

Completed plans for protecting New Jersey's armories, munition plants, military stores houses, important railroad terminals, and the State Arsenal were made today at a conference at the State House, Trenton.

New Jersey's armed forces—the National Guard and the naval reserve—are ready to be called out at a moment's notice, according to Governor Edge, who appreciates the State's exposed position and its strategic importance.

After today's conference Governor Edge said: "Instructions were issued by wire Saturday to all organization commanders of the guard to immediately take measures to insure safety of all arsenals, stores houses, armories and their contents, and to naval militia officers regarding ships and stores. Provision for meeting any emergency that might arise requiring the State forces has been made."

"These arrangements have been made quietly, but thoroughly, and without such publicity as would endanger the success of plans. A due regard has been given to future determination, and in the absence of orders from Washington no action has been taken by the State National Guard which would not be in strict accord with our national attitude in existing circumstances."

Orders to "shoot to kill" loiterers and stragglers who attempt to escape without giving accounts of themselves were issued today to pickets stationed about the Camden armories of the Third New Jersey Infantry and Battery B, Third New Jersey Field Artillery. The pickets have loaded rifles and are supplied with twenty-rounds of ammunition each.

Reflecting the precaution that guides the movements of the New Jersey military authorities, all social functions scheduled to be held at the armory of the Third New Jersey Infantry, have been canceled, and armed guards and special police have been detailed to safeguard Federal military buildings.

The decision to close the armory to outsiders announced today, was made after a series of conferences between Adjutant General Barber and Lieutenant Colonel Daniel T. Mathers, acting in command of the Third Infantry, whose commander, Colonel Thomas D. Landon, is ill. This, as far as the big building at Haddon avenue and Mickle streets is concerned, cancels the big ball of the Jewish Ladies Aid Society tomorrow night, for which 8000 tickets were sold; the police carnival, February 12 to 17, to which 20,000 tickets were sold; and the ball of the Camden lodge of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon.

PRECAUTIONARY MOVE The move, according to military officials, is a "precautionary measure" in view of the fact that the tickets were sold indiscriminately. In addition, the armory was placed about the armory and the same caution was taken at the armory of Battery B, Third New Jersey Field Artillery, Ninth street and Wright avenue, after Adjutant General Barber conferred with Captain Samuel D. Barnard, the commander, senior artillery officer of the State. The naval training ship Vixen, at the foot of Cooper street, is closely guarded under orders from Commander Hoffman, of the naval militia.

These military preparations gave Camden a war-time appearance today. No one without a special pass was admitted to any of the military buildings. Loitering, even at the postoffice, was prevented.

In the Camden division of the navy forces there are 225 men and twelve officers. Many of these saw service in the Spanish war, as is also the case with the personnel of the Third New Jersey Infantry. Commander Hoffman stated that his unit is ready for service on two hours' notice. He expressed the opinion that the men would be detailed to one of the most important posts in the navy, however, instead of being ordered out aboard the Vixen, which is a converted yacht of Spanish war times.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION DEATHS

WILSON—Feb. 4, at Atlantic City, N. J. HENRIETTA, widow of Solomon Wilson, aged 74. Relatives at Atlantic City, N. J. P. H. M. Sinal. Relatives at Camden, N. J. Friends at arrival at Camden.

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